

## THE FAIR MILLIONS

At Last in a Fair Way to be Distributed Among the People, the Celebrated Pencil Having Been Withdrawn by the Executive Named Therein—Twenty Millions Involved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The struggle for possession of the millions left by the late Senator James G. Fair, was terminated yesterday morning when Dr. Marc Levinson, the executor named in the celebrated pencil will, of which Mrs. Nettie Craven, the reputed wife of the deceased millionaire was custodian, withdrew her petition for the probate of that document. Dr. Levinson alleges that the will is distasteful to the fair heirs, who control the funds of the estate, and as the supporters of the pencil will are without the means to sustain their claims in court, the document might be defeated. The result would reflect on the legality of the deeds of property from the late senator to Mrs. Craven.

On motion of the attorneys for the Fair children the will dated September 21, 1891, in which no mention is made of Mrs. Craven, was admitted to probate. The amount involved is about \$20,000,000.

Mrs. Craven will now contest her claim to the property for which she holds deeds alleged to have been drawn in her favor by Fair at the time of her marriage.

## ROMANCE AND MARRIAGE.

Clara Dawson Scott Marries Her Murdered Husband's Friend.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Clara Dawson Scott, the widow of Walter Scott, was married yesterday to William McKay. Less than a year ago the girl, now only 19, was married to Walter Scott after a romantic courtship. Her father refused to allow the marriage and twice had the girl sent to insane asylums and once to a convent to prevent the marriage.

Finally the couple eloped and married. An hour after the ceremony Scott went to Dawson to tell him of the marriage and get some property of the girl's. The father shot him dead and is now serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary. The young widow made her home with Scott's parents.

William McKay had been Scott's intimate friend and had helped him in their elopement. He continued a friend of the widow, and the marriage is the conclusion of the romance. The couple will go at once to Canada, where McKay's family live.

## JUSTICE DELAYED.

The Case of John Brown, the Alleged Murderer, Again Reversed by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The famous and important appeal of John Brown from the judgment of the district court for the western district of Arkansas, was decided yesterday by the supreme court of the United States and Brown given a fourth trial, on the charge of murdering Josiah Pomeroy and Thomas Whitehead, United States soldiers in the Cherokee nation, on December 1, 1859. It was the third time that the United States supreme court had reversed Judge Parker for error in his charge to the jury on the trial of the case, the court being of the opinion that Judge Parker's expressions regarding the testimony and reputation of certain witnesses, were so prejudicial to the defendant as to justify a new trial.

## SECRETARY MORTON

Will Point with Pride to Two Millions of Dollars Saved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Morton, in his annual report, which will shortly be made public, will review the economical features of his administration, and cite figures to show that he has covered back into the treasury \$2,000,000 of the appropriation for the agricultural department during the four years, or \$500,000 each year. This is in the neighborhood of two per cent. of the appropriations for the year. One of the principal features of the report will be a lengthy refutation of the claims of what the secretary calls "calamity howlers." He will contend that agricultural interests are not declining; that 72 per cent. of the farms in the country are without any incumbrance, while the incumbrance on the remaining 28 per cent. was incurred in the purchase and improvement of the lands. The report will state that the greatest ratio of mortgages is found in the North Atlantic states, and that New Jersey shows especially heavy incumbrances.

## GRAIN FOR BOMBAY.

Heavy Shipments Confirm the Reports of Famine in India and Australia.

New York, Nov. 17.—It was learned today that negotiations are under way for the charter of an 18,000-quarter steamer to load at this port with grain for Cork for orders, with the privilege of Bombay direct. The Bombay rate is said to be fixed at eight shillings a quarter. The ships are believed to have prepared for this cargo by purchasing 50,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of mixed oats. It is also reported that 24,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Durum wheat for prompt shipment to Australia has been purchased, and that a cargo of flour is under negotiation to be shipped to the same market. These charters and purchases are taken as a confirmation of the famine reports in India and the short crop in Australia.

## JOSEPH SEIDENBERG.

Death of the Pioneer of the Havana Cigar Industry in the United States.

New York, Nov. 17.—Joseph Seidenberg, senior member of the firm of Seidenberg & Co., died suddenly of heart failure Sunday morning. He was a wealthy manufacturer of cigars with factories in this city and Tampa, Fla., and extensive warehouses in Havana, Cuba. He was the pioneer of the Havana industry in the United States, having established the first factory in Key West in 1866, which was successful from the start.

## PENALTY OF SUCCESS.

Garrett A. Hobart is Having a New Experience.

New York, Nov. 17.—Garrett A. Hobart, vice-president-elect, has been forced to decline all invitations to banquets, oyster suppers and church affairs because of the pressure brought to bear on him by so many of his friends in New Jersey.

"Eight hundred babies have been named after me so far," Mr. Hobart said, "and the end is not in sight. This has been a great year for boys in New Jersey, by the way."

## WHAT THE VICTORY MEANS.

An Ending of Dangerous Elements in the Body Politic.

McKinley's lead in the electoral college will be 113. It ought, of course, to have been 213, or 413, for there is not a person in this country who can give a good reason why Bryan should have got an electoral vote at all. Still, the 113 majority will do it. It is a longer lead than any presidential nominee has gained since 1872, except that won by Cleveland in 1892. Cleveland had a plurality in that year of 132 over Harrison, and majority of 110 over Harrison and Weaver. Hayes had a majority of 1, Garfield of 59, Cleveland in 1884 of 37, and Harrison in 1888 of 65. McKinley has a much larger majority than any of these, while his endorsement in the popular vote will be more impressive than any other candidate ever gained.

The immense popular majority, supplanting the big electoral majority, makes the recent victory one of the most notable and decisive in American annals. Some wild vaporing will be heard for a few days among the Altgelds, the Bryans, the Faulkners and the Joneses about 1900, but this will be dismissed with a smile by the people. There will be no 1900 for the elements which have just been overthrown. Theirs is not the time to be the most thoroughly discredited and discredited of all the lost causes which have ever figured in national politics in this country. It is entirely safe to say that fully a third of the men who voted for the Chicago ticket will, long before 12 months more pass, be ashamed to acknowledge their folly.

There is no menace to business in these results. Altgeld, Bryan, and Jones, and in the fantastic phantasies and threats of Bryan. The follies and villainies which these men represented will never be so potent again as they were in the crusade in which they have just been crushed. All the elements of danger to representative government which political philosophers at home and abroad have feared for a century, warning the country against the united front of the nation's enemies, the contest just ended. The honest but ignorant and credulous persons who formed the main body of the Bryanite forces, and who always fall an easy prey to the smooth demagogue, were reinforced by the faddists and cranks of all sorts who think that any change in the social regime will be for the better; the impracticables and the shiftless, to whom life under any kind of conditions would be a failure; the nation's social Ishmaelites and the anarchists who are opposed to government in any shape, and who would try to pull down Bryanism if it were ever established, and the criminals of all classes, nationalities and castes whose hand is against all sorts of authority, were gathered together under the same banner in the recent assault upon the government. This looked like a formidable coalition, and it was, but it was doomed to eternal smash when the virtue, the intelligence and the patriotism of the country combined against it. There is not the faintest probability that all these elements can ever again be brought into the same camp at any one time. The enemies of governmental honesty and order have done their worst, and have failed. That 113 electoral and the 800,000 or 1,000,000 popular majority for McKinley proclaimed to the country that the fetters placed on business by the popocratic party are smashed for good.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

Cause of the Immense Popular Vote for McKinley.

One of the gratifying features of the election is the enormous popular vote that has been given to Maj. McKinley. His majority is the greatest that has ever been given to an American president, with the possible exception of Grant in 1872, although his electoral majority is in no such proportion. This is due to the fact that he carried the large states and cities by enormous majorities, while in the smaller states the vote is more evenly divided.

One reason for satisfaction at this result is that the main issue appealed in an especial manner to the business and individual interests of all the people, and where those interests are the most felt and appreciated, that is, in the great popular centers, the vote was the most decisive for McKinley. In the rural districts, where the commerce of the world is not so closely seen and noted and where money is known only in its smallness, Bryan got the majority vote.

The importance of this is that the people who understand the question the best and who realize the terrors of a debased coinage the most keenly voted almost en masse for the republican candidate and gave such an expression to their opinion as to make it final.

Presidents under our system have been and may be elected in spite of a popular majority, but when the great majority of the people are behind a president the principles he stands for are abiding.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## PREJUDICE OVERTHROWN.

A candidate like the one just closed was not likely to succeed. At least in many years. It has in many respects been the most significant campaign in the history of the country. The issues were all important and far-reaching. The forces in favor of sound money and sound government had great odds of prejudice and discontent to work against. It is remarkable that such a victory should have been won out of such conditions. Nothing but the intelligence and the patriotism of the people saved the country in this emergency. That intelligence and patriotism can still be relied upon in emergencies. As we said the other morning, we can estimate the importance of this victory by contemplation of what defeat would have meant. The thoughtful and patriotic men must almost shudder when they think of what might have been. It is what we have escaped quite as much as what we have won. That makes us thankful as a people for the verdict which was rendered in the ballot boxes. It took a long campaign and a hard fight to achieve what we have and that fact ought to make that we have achieved all the more dear.—Iowa State Register.

"Ere the smoke of the great and decisive conflict has cleared away, preparations have begun to resume work in the mills and the factories and a new spirit of enterprise and activity pervades the whole country. From all the centers of this country and Europe comes the news that the result of our election has inspired confidence in American honor and American credit."—Twice Commercial.

## THE PEOPLE VINDICATED.

American Patriotism Overwhelms Sedition.

The result of the election is a splendid vindication of the wisdom and patriotism of the American people. Incendiary and seditious appeals were made to them. It was assumed they were susceptible to influences that, if continued to be exerted, would result inevitably in the overthrow of republican institutions, though of course it was denied that this would be the effect.

But the American people have rejected, emphatically and overwhelmingly, these appeals. Their manhood and their patriotism have been manifested in a manner that will end for all time the possibility of a recurrence of the danger that has threatened the republic.

For this we should give thanks. The country has escaped a great peril—how great, the majority of those who cast their votes for Mr. Bryan have little or no conception.

The appeals that were made to the people were insidious and destructive. It was assumed that class hatred existed, and that it could be fanned into flame. It was taken for granted that since this class hatred existed it would be easy to lead a majority of the people to espouse doctrines un-American and revolutionary.

This was antagonistic to American sentiment, and while it never disturbed the serenity and equality of those whose faith in the American character is rock-ribbed and steady, still it produced uneasiness and public trepidation.

The result of the election will strengthen the republic, since it will deepen faith in the character of the American people. It proves that the spirit of discontent which has been kindled to alarm the timid is not so strong as it has been described. It shows that the free silver theory which has caused politicians to shake for years, has no strong hold on the American people. It proves that the American people indignantly refuse to be divided into classes. They refuse to recognize the superiority or the inferiority in a political sense of any of their fellow countrymen.

From every point of view the result of the election is reassuring and comforting; it strengthens the government; it causes us to look into the future with confidence and hope; it sweeps away terms which we now see were imaginary, and places us on firm and substantial footing.

But greater than all is the exhibition which has been made of the intelligence, patriotism and firmness of the people. That is the best of all.

Some of our English contemporaries appear to think that the election marks the beginning of a social revolution on this side of the Atlantic. That is a mistake. It is the end, not the beginning, that has now been marked.—Albany Journal.

## THE DAWN OF PROSPERITY.

Restored Confidence Will Bring a Real New Boom.

Free silver is defeated. What will follow? First—The paralysis of trade and enterprise, due to the threat of a change to the silver standard, is now removed. There will be an immediate movement all along the line. Men are no longer afraid to risk their money in laying in stocks of goods, in new building enterprises, in a thousand avenues of activity. A business boom will begin at once.

A fair estimate of hay for a cow is from 15 to 20 pounds per day. A milch cow will cut four or five pounds more than a dry one, and a large cow will of course cut more than a small one under similar conditions.

It is said that the color on the inside of the ear is an infallible guide in the selection of a good butter cow. If the skin on the inside of the ear is of a rich yellow color, the cow is sure to give a good quantity of milk that is rich in butter.

The soft bean has given great satisfaction in the Ohio station. It is a hardy, rapid grower, and gives a good yield of very rich forage. The black is the only variety that matures seed that far north, but the green is better for hay, as it holds its leaves better. For hay, plant them with the grain drill; for seed, plant and cultivate as corn.

## SIMPLE HOUSE FRAME.

Mode of Construction Highly Useful for Small Buildings.

There has been a wonderful change in recent years in the manner of framing buildings, reducing the size of timbers used and doing much less cutting of mortises and tenons. But there are still other changes in the direction of simplicity that are not commonly known. One of these is shown in the

## INEXPENSIVE HOUSE FRAME.

accompanying sketch, which very nearly explains itself. Instead of a heavy sill, a two-inch plank is laid upon the stone foundation, bedded into the cement. Upon this are laid the planks that are to support the floor boards. These are spiked to the uprights, which are themselves spiked to the sill plank. The same plan of spiking the frame can be carried out in the upper portion of the building. In this way all the frame is made of plank, and no mortising or tenoning is required. This plan is highly useful for small buildings, while there are plans to use a somewhat similar construction in the framing of barns.—American Agriculturist.

## APPLICATION OF WOOD ASHES.

It is difficult to preserve wood ashes that have their full strength of potash. Ashes absorb moisture, which adds to their weight, and in buying them this should not be overlooked. The fact that ashes have caustic qualities and indicate potash when placed to the tongue is no indication that they have not been leached by rains, as a portion of the potash always remains. One of the substances which largely predominate in ashes is lime, and ashes will give satisfactory results sometimes due to the lime, which is often credited to potash through mistake, but it does not pay to use ashes for the lime contained, as the lime can be more cheaply obtained from other sources.

## BUTCHERING TIME.

Timely Hints Concerning the Killing and Dressing of Hogs.

Butchering time is near at hand; save plenty of dry wood and kettles, and scalding tub ready, the old gun ready to shoot, and the knives sharpened. Meat killed in moderately cool weather will take salt better and keep sweeter than that killed in severely cold weather. Under latter conditions it is liable to freeze or chill before the animal heat and small leave the carcass.

Water heated with hot limestone rock will clean a hog better than water heated in kettles. If you heat in kettles, put a shovelful of ashes in the scalding tub; 160 degrees is scalding will do the work much quicker, but with more danger of setting the hair. The thermometer is the best test of the proper heat, but old butchers readily test it by the feel of the water on the hands.

Shoot your hogs down before sticking them. It is most humane and even if it was not shot hog will bleed more freely than one stuck alive. The proper place to shoot is where lines drawn from each eye to the opposite ear would cross. Use a small charge of powder, or if you use a breech-loading gun, use short cartridges. As soon as the hog drops stick him. Roll him on his back, put the point of your knife, which should not be more than six inches long, right in front of the breast bone, direct it toward the tail, and cut with a steady hand. Draw it quickly to prevent shoulder sticking from the struggles of the dying animal. Scald the front end first, and when the hog is clean hang it out on the gallows pole and scum down. Use hot water at first, and finish it up with a bucket or two of cold water.

Take the insides out of the hog just as soon as you can after it is hung up. Put your knife in at the hole made in sticking and rip up through the breast bone and ribs, this will allow any blood that has settled in the lungs to run out while you finish the job. Split down between the hams and cut around the vent; pull and cut until you have the bung cut loose for six inches. Tie a string around it and push it back into the carcass. Finish cutting down in front, and put your left hand under the intestines as they roll out; with the right hand tear everything loose from the back bone, using the knife with terms which we now see were imaginary, and places us on firm and substantial footing.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Plan to make hog killing as easy as possible.

Don't waste time and effort trying to grow crops not adapted to your soil or climate.

H. S. Matteson says: "I do not believe that a cow milks any easier for having her teats wet, any more than I believe a man can lift more when he is wet on his hands."

What man has done can do. Many dairies have succeeded in getting their herds up to an average of 200 pounds of butter per cow per year. All should strive for it.

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## PROMINENT CITIZENS TALK.

Well Known Residents of Cherokee Add Their Testimony to Hundreds of Others.

One of Them a Minister of the Gospel—Another an Ex-Postmaster—All Filled in, Resolved that Pink Pills for Pale People One of the Greatest Remedies of the Age.

From the Southern, Cherokee, Kansas. Rev. J. B. Wilson, minister of the M. E. Church, who has been a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, for the past fourteen years, said recently to a reporter:

"After four years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and my condition became such that I could scarcely walk. I had tried many remedies without success, but when I began to take a few doses of the pills when I began to improve, and when I took the last pill in the box I was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since."

One day my nephew advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he stated they had cured his wife of rheumatism. I sent to the drug store and got a box. I had taken only a few doses of the pills when I began to improve, and when I took the last pill in the box I was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since."

Dr. Postmaster Joseph Lucas, who is now one of the prominent citizens of Cherokee, Kansas, has suffered for years with rheumatism. His left arm was so badly affected that he could not hold a pen or write a number of lines without receiving any benefit until he commenced using Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills have effected a complete cure in his case, and he thinks there is no medicine like them. Mr. Lucas carries a box of Pink Pills in his pocket all the time, and says he has a splendid remedy for all forms of nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore muscular and nervous energy. An unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, a lame back, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effect of a grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of debility, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SUPERSTITION FOULEN.—"Somebody has invented a rumor that will not break." "Gracious! Now how are we going to tell the truth? It is a death in the house!"—Chicago Record.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, November 17, 1894.

CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4.00	\$5.00
COTTON—Medium	25.00	26.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	95.00	96.00
COIN—No. 1	100.00	101.00
COIN—No. 2	98.00	99.00
COIN—No. 3	96.00	97.00
COIN—No. 4	94.00	95.00
COIN—No. 5	92.00	93.00
COIN—No. 6	90.00	91.00
COIN—No. 7	88.00	89.00
COIN—No. 8	86.00	87.00
COIN—No. 9	84.00	85.00
COIN—No. 10	82.00	83.00
COIN—No. 11	80.00	81.00
COIN—No. 12	78.00	79.00
COIN—No. 13	76.00	77.00
COIN—No. 14	74.00	75.00
COIN—No. 15	72.00	73.00
COIN—No. 16	70.00	71.00
COIN—No. 17	68.00	69.00
COIN—No. 18	66.00	67.00
COIN—No. 19	64.00	65.00
COIN—No. 20	62.00	63.00
COIN—No. 21	60.00	61.00
COIN—No. 22	58.00	59.00
COIN—No. 23	56.00	57.00
COIN—No. 24	54.00	55.00
COIN—No. 25	52.00	53.00
COIN—No. 26	50.00	51.00
COIN—No. 27	48.00	49.00
COIN—No. 28	46.00	47.00
COIN—No. 29	44.00	45.00
COIN—No. 30	42.00	43.00
COIN—No. 31	40.00	41.00
COIN—No. 32	38.00	39.00
COIN—No. 33	36.00	37.00
COIN—No. 34	34.00	35.00
COIN—No. 35	32.00	33.00
COIN—No. 36	30.00	31.00
COIN—No. 37	28.00	29.00
COIN—No. 38	26.00	27.00
COIN—No. 39	24.00	25.00
COIN—No. 40	22.00	23.00
COIN—No. 41	20.00	21.00
COIN—No. 42	18.00	19.00
COIN—No. 43	16.00	17.00
COIN—No. 44	14.00	15.00
COIN—No. 45	12.00	13.00
COIN—No. 46	10.00	11.00
COIN—No. 47	8.00	9.00
COIN—No. 48	6.00	7.00
COIN—No. 49	4.00	5.00
COIN—No. 50	2.00	3.00
COIN—No. 51	1.00	2.00
COIN—No. 52	0.50	1.00
COIN—No. 53	0.25	0.50
COIN—No. 54	0.10	0.25
COIN—No. 55	0.05	0.10
COIN—No. 56	0.02	0.05
COIN—No. 57	0.01	0.02
COIN—No. 58	0.00	0.01
COIN—No. 59	0.00	0.00
COIN—No. 60	0.00	0.00

## NEW ORLEANS.

CATTLE—No. 2.....	66	34
COINS—Western.....	24	65
HAY—Western.....	14 50	15 00
CORN.....	50	50
BAKED—Sticks.....	65	45
COTTON—Middling.....	35	75
LOUISVILLE		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	59 00	57 15
COIN—No. 2 Midd.....	90 00	91 00
OATS—No. 2 Midd.....	45	58
CORN—No. 2 Midd.....	8 25	8 50
BAKED—Sticks.....	5 50	5 50
COTTON—Middling.....	8 55	8 15